

Mahatma Gandhi's View on Gram Swaraj and Panchayati Raj System in India

Sanchita Hazra

Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Bankura, West Bengal, India.

E-mail: sanchita.dbm@gmail.com

Abstract: "India lives in village. The village should grow to make India global power in the world as it is a leader in spiritual sphere"----

M.K. Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi firmly believed in democracy in grassroots. The 73rd amendment to the constitution is a step in the right direction to meet the general level of desire of the public. He advocated decentralized governance to participate in the formation of a nation of the poor and at the same time to exclude the state's intervention in the routine life of the people. Gandhiji wanted to see the villagers as the "Bengali garden of Eden" from "black necklace". During his non-cooperation movement the Panchayati Raj system acquired more significance. It aims to replace the court by the panchayat. He believes that real democracy can be realized by Panchayats and some people do not realize through the Panchayat and not sitting by the few men in the center. Gandhiji announced the hard work of the villagers for the development of rural areas. The people of the village should be aware of "miracles, non-violence, truth, arrogance, intellectualism, lack of access, physical labour, control of wealth, fearlessness and equal respect of all religions." He believed in a proper institutional framework such as self-reliance. The women self-help group is a good example in India. Panchayats should have basic unit of democratic decentralization and higher units should cooperate with them. Nowadays people are very fast in competitive environment. Today, multinational companies have entered India; therefore, the government has to be encouraged to take care of rural and urban populations. The new panchayati raj system aims to decentralize governance at the grassroots level and to empower rural men and women. The new panchayati raj system was very important. The results of the global movement for the liberation of the new government and the whole state system of the new panchayati raj and this is one of the new policy options of Rajiv Gandhiji, which can connect the political and economic activities of our society with the activities of the developed society. The decentralization of power or the empowerment of the people or the new system of decentralization of power is to make people commit to the simplicity of man or the removal of people and the role of a helper from the role of a provider and its role and function equivalent. The government will be reduced and in the present context the government will have to rearrange the role. The new panchayati raj will be aware of the full impact of the new system to be vibrant and active. New systems realize more power than power and authority.

Key Words: Mahatma Gandhi, 73rd amendment of constitution, gram swaraj, panchayati raj system, role and function.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Mahatma Gandhi strongly believed in democracy in grassroots. Gandhiji was a complex, multi-dimensional personality. He was a religious saint, a politician, a patriot and a nationalist, and an economist and a great freedom fighter. He was one of the most profound and original thinkers of the modern era. He has expressed his views in most cases of his life and what he said is still significant. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution is a step in the right direction to meet the general level of public will. He supported the decentralized regime for the formation of a nation of the poor and at the same time to exclude state interference in regular public life. Gandhiji wanted to see villagers as "Bengali garden of Eden" from "black necklace". During his non-cooperation movement the Panchayati Raj system gained more significance. The goal of the panchayat to replace the court, he believed that real democracy can be realized by Panchayats and some people do not realize through the Panchayat and do not sit with some people in the center. Gandhiji announced the hard work of the villagers for the development of rural areas. The people of the village should be aware of "miracles, nonviolence, truth, pride, intellectualness, lack of access, physical labour, wealth control, fearlessness and equal respect for all religions". He believed in a proper institutional framework that women self-reliant in self-reliance is a good example in India. Panchayats should have basic unit of democratic decentralization and higher units should cooperate with them. Mahatma Gandhi promoted Panchayati Raj as the foundation of India's political system. It would have been a decentralised form of Government where each village would be responsible for its own affairs. The term for such a vision was Gram Swaraj ("village –self –Government"). He preferred the term 'Swaraj' to describe what he called true democracy. This democracy based upon freedom. Individual freedom in Gandhi's view could be maintained only in autonomous, self reliant communities that offer opportunities to the people for fullest participation. Gandhiji wanted to share political power in the Indian state's

villages. To describe how he has described true democracy, the word 'Swaraj' can be quoted. This democracy is based on freedom. He dreamed of the village republic during the tenure of Independent India. Gandhi said, "Panchayat Raj represents true of democracy realized. He would regard the humblest and the lowest Indian as being equally the ruler of India with the tallest in the land." He considered threatening and the lowest Indian to be the emperor as the supreme ruler of India. "Standard village or village Swaraj, Gandhi's view it is a complete republic, its own individual freedom, and for many interdependent, in which the dependent requirements.

Gandhi firmly believed that the economic fate of the rural economy heavily dependent. The villages were Gandhi's economic thought center. In 'Harijan' he wrote, "The farmers, the cattle breeders and the artisans are the main pillars of social and economic life of India." For this reason, despite his disliking in advertisements, Gandhiji's weekly gave adequate space to proliferate any new-fangled things which would help to boost the rural economy. Gandhiji saw Khadi as the base for rural affluence. He made full uses of his tabloids to popularize Khadi among the Indian people.

2. Gram Swaraj:

Swaraj is a sacred word, a Vedic word, which means self-discipline, and all the deficiencies that often mean "freedom". Real self-interest is not achieved by some by acquiring, but by the power to resist authority by mistreating everyone's power will not be achieved. In other words, Swaraj was obtained by empowering the people to empower them in the sense of controlling and controlling the authority. According to Gandhi, "My idea of Gram Swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbour for its own vital wants and yet interdependent for many in which dependence is necessity." Gandhi's rural Swaraj works for providing full employment of the citizen for people centric, decentralized, simple village economy and for obtaining necessary autonomy for food, clothing and so on. Other requirements of life was his dream that through the participation of the people, democracy can only be guaranteed through village Swaraj. He wanted village Swaraj in the village where there will be a mass house in the village and will be directed to the people's work place. According to Gandhi, in Gram Swaraj "Every village should be a democracy in place, which they will not depend even on neighbour for major needs." They should be self-sufficient. There will be no one except food and clothing. Everyone must work enough to meet the necessary requirements. This model can be achieved only when the means of production is in control of people to meet the basic needs of life. According to Moitree Bhattacharya, Gandhi's village, Swaraj, "People are involved with the group, there is no relevance for the majority and minorities, not everyone thinks of themselves or their community for the community." Sovereignty is known as a 'communal society'. It is important that everyone here is a community or give and participate as part of the decision-making process. Gram Swaraj should be understood in the context of the two-dimensional deviation of truth and non-violence with Gandhi's thoughts, however, only the rural concept of every village should be its own republic. According to Gandhi, the freedom of his neighbours independent for freedom, and mutual dependence for many others law needs to be. "Each village in 1942 should be largely self sufficient, all the necessary supplies, food, clothing, clean water, sanitation, housing, education, etc. and the government and self-defence, and that all necessary measures to provide social amenities. Wholly freedom of India means that every village will be a republic with full power. Then now, this was revolutionary idea. They do not give the impression that inspired or even interested, Nehru and most other Congress leaders. In India, Gandhi refers to the vast transformation of Indian society and politics for any Indian leader other than the political independence of India and Britain for true freedom. Nehru was acknowledged as Gandhi's political inheritor, but he was a folk democratic socialist. But Nehru wanted India to form a modern, industrial and democratic socialist state. He believed that centralized, large, heavy industries were essential for the development of India, to expand its resources and to become a modern state. He did not see the "small beautiful" virtues, he did not think of granting important government power to the art and groups of the villages. It may not have been agreed Nehru. With the idea of Gandhi's Swaraj, but he never considered it seriously. Nehru was sympathetic and agreed with some elements of Gandhi's programme, such as abolition of untouchability, but Gram Swaraj was not close to his agenda. During this period, Gandhi and Swaraj were not included in the Indian constitution Political, social and industrial organizations of India are generally "top down" instead of "bottom up". Gandhi should focus on the villages organized in the form of countless oceanic cycles for political and industrial life, because he called them, like a non-backed pyramid, where an elite class was supported. However, Nehru and elite others, though all great patriots - were quite comfortable with their position at the top. Gandhiji talked about the hard work of villagers for the development of rural areas. The people of the village should be aware of "miracles" i.e. nonviolence, truth, non-riddle, intellectualism, non-occupation, physical labour, braces control, fearlessness and equal respect for all religions.

3. Gram swaraj and Panchayati Raj:

The main idea of village Swaraj is that every village should be its own republic. Gandhi proposed work from below. He said, freedom must definitely start at the bottom. So every village will have a republic or full capacity, it will be Panchayat. The Gandhian thought of rural Swaraj and Panchayat Raj system can drive vehicles to bring many

social and political changes, including all partners, in the process of decision-making and public policy formulation. Gandhi said, "Panchayat Raj represents true democracy realized. We would regard the humblest and the lowest Indian as being equally the ruler of India with the tallest in the land". For the empowerment of the people and for the participatory democracy, Gramin Swaraj has become an uninterrupted dream, for which it needs a logical, systematic and very strong effort.⁶

Political participation in a strong platform of Panchayat state and no doubt, this marginalized and socially divided group created political awareness of the people of all division. Confirmation of participation of PRI women in the local voluntary organization. Now they are improving their financial and social conditions through the PRIs. They are making their own decisions and play an important role in increasing the efficacy of PRI in democratic society. Article 24G empowers the generation, power and responsibility to participate in economic development and social justice plans. The implementation of the plan for economic development and social justice can be handed over to them, as well as related to issues recorded in the Eleventh Schedule. According to this article, rural population has a realistic view of the ambition, but in practice, they are always busy with the planned funds and cannot make their own decisions about the plans at the local level. Swaraj is not the renewal of the Panchayat of the village of the village, but in the context of today's universe, the new structure of Swaraj independent village. Gandhi believed that liberty must start at the bottom. So each village will have a republic or full power will be Panchayat. Every village should be self-sufficient and able to handle its activities, even in protecting itself against the whole world. It is trained and will be destroyed in an attempt to defend itself against an attack against the destruction. Thus, in the end it is a person who is single. During the non-cooperation movement, the Panchayat adopted the system more prominently, because it offered an alternative to the English judicial system. It represents the positive aspect of the court boycotting program. The goal of the panchayat was to transfer the court to settle disputes instead of a person. Unlike British courts in India, these panchayats used to act as arbitrators for quick disposal of the parties. As a result, during the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of panchayats were established throughout the country and Gandhiji said, "So I will strongly advise the Panchayats to carry out the very useful work of providing cheap, quick and effective justice to the people." Real democracy can be realized through the panchayat raj in India. Gandhi insisted that panchayats may be a very effective tool for the development of the village. Panchayat is expected to attend to (a) The education of boys and girls in its village, (b) Its sanitation, (c) Its medical needs, (d) the upkeep and cleanliness of village wells or ponds, (e) The uplift of and the daily wants of the so-called untouchables. Gandhiji wanted the village panchayats to function differently in all the ways in the welfare of the people of the village. The Panchayats of his viewpoint make a good deal of democracy and it becomes an effective tool for the expansion and decentralization of power and authority.

4. New panchayati Raj system after Independence

The new panchayati raj system aims to decentralize governance at the grassroots level and to empower rural men and women. Referring to the activities of Panchayat Gandhi, emphasizing the administration of justice, education, rural environment and the development of the poor.

It is important to educate the leaders and leaders of the panchayat raj laws and the expectations of the people, especially in the grass root level, the foundation for democracy is well equipped. The credit goes to Rajiv Gandhi to revive this dense core democratic institution, which started 73rd Amendment in the Indian Constitution, which makes Panchayat elections compulsory, and in particular recognizes rural society as a fundamental institution of the new Panchayati Raj system. In 1959, when the Panchayati Raj was being introduced in the country, the then Prime Minister Nehru said that it was the country's greatest revolution and till 1964 the system was good. Three-stage Panchayati Raj system has been introduced to ensure the participation of people in the democratic decentralization at the grassroots level to implement dream of the dream of the dream of rural Swaraj. On 25th October 2000 in Nagaur, Rajasthan, the first Panchayat Raj was established to the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Panchayats of the 73rd Amendment 2001 have got constitutional status of third party of Indian political system including the panchayat, block panchayat and the district panchayat. In the Article 40 of the Constitution, their panchayats have been organized so that they can work like a separate government unit. The new system has been given a constitutional status and by which it has become a third government in the Indian political system. This is a three-level structural system, namely, zilla panchayat, middle panchayat and gram panchayat. The new system has been acquired with the power of taking decision on twenty – nine subjects in the 11th schedule. According to the new law, intensive vulnerabilities in the past panchayat raj system have been removed in respect of money by this provision. Uninterrupted rehabilitation has been used for the welfare of society. Likewise, all the attention to the reservation for SC/ST is to draw attention. Seat Storage SC/ST Population Proposal 73rd Amendment has always been reserved for one-third of the panchayat's women. After this, the Constitutional amendment was confirmed in 2010 that the increase in seats from 33 percent to 50 percent for women among panchayats and the total seats of voters will be reserved for women through direct election of each panchayat. An organization consisting of the Panchayat voters in the Gram Sabha in the Indian Constitution, takes necessary measures to take required action, for which a village panchayat can account for its steps and inertia. There is also a forum for village level planning in rural and social audit

office. But in practice this body is losing its significance in most cases. At present, these bodies are considered as the primary platform for political and political reasons, because the more influential parties have reduced the pace of reforms in the rural areas.

5. Conclusion:

The country's father, Mahatma Gandhi, was considered as a great lawyer in the Indian Panchayat State. He wanted to restore the village life through the panchayat organization. According to him, the village is the main part of a nation. According to him, the villages of India are true India. In his own words, "If the village is destroyed, India will also be destroyed, it will not be India, and its own mission will be lost in the world." For Gandhi, the real significance of Swaraj was the opportunity to attract rural development of India according to its own tradition and demand. Commented: "Our villages serve Swaraj. Everything is an ideal dream." Gandhi was deeply interested in the development of the village society, contributing a great deal to the Panchayat raising of their rights in a democratic country, he asserted that this was the medium through which its ideals of decentralization of power could be realized. Gandhi, decentralization, the basic need for the success of democracy. Our thoughts on Panchayat Raj have been emphasized. After independence, the rural and intellectuals considered Panchayat Raj as a necessary step towards 'development administration' and 'the process of father of the nation' in the 1950's. They thought that in the process of formation of nation, the participation of rural people will be needed. According to them, due to the lack of popular partnership, community development movement could not achieve much progress. Thus 'participatory democracy' and 'decentralization of power' became two important concepts, on which the Panchayat Raj was established. But 'participatory democracy' and 'decentralization of power' were conceived in the current socio-economic and political framework. To put it in Prime Minister Nehru words ".....to build up community life on a higher scale without breaking up the old foundations."7

Nowadays people are very fast in competitive environment. Today, multinational companies have entered India; therefore, the government should encourage the care of rural and urban populations. The new Panchayat Raj system aims to decentralize governance at the grassroots level and to empower rural men and women. The new Panchayat Raj system was very important. The result of the worldwide movement for the independence of the entire state system of the new government and the new panchayat state, and it is one of Rajiv Gandhi's new policymakers, which can link the political and economic activities of our society to the activities. Decentralization of power or empowerment of the people of a developed society is a new method of decentralization of power. It is equally important for people to remove man's simplicity or man's role and to play a role from the role of a provider and its role and role. The government will be reduced and the government's role will be re-oriented in the current context. The new panchayat raj will be aware of the full impact of the new system to be vibrant and active. New system perceive more power than power and authority.

End Note:

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